

heart failure. As you can see, Mrs. Nader indeed lived an honorable life.

Below is a reprint of her obituary that appeared in the Washington Post on January 26, 2006:

Mrs. Nader, who jostled with politicians and complacency as a small-town activist and was the mother of consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

Mrs. Nader developed a certain civic renown in 1955 when she confronted Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), the father and grandfather of presidents. When Senator Bush visited Winsted, following a catastrophic flood, he was approached by Mrs. Nader at a public gathering. When he offered his hand in an obligatory fashion, Mrs. Nader latched on and refused to free him until he promised to help a dry-dam proposal move forward. This was fulfilled.

Later, she advocated building a community center for children, forming a speakers club that would bring worldly lecturers to the town, and expanding and preserving a local hospital.

At home, she could be implacable, particularly about food. She emphasized homemade items over packaged goods whose contents she found bewildering. She prohibited hot dogs and later beef because of the presence of a growth-stimulating hormone linked to cancer.

She sweetened food with honey, not sugar, and pushed her children to eat chickpeas instead of candy bars on their way to school. When news of this was publicized during Ralph Nader's rise to prominence, the Wall Street Journal editorial page likened his mother to a Puritan.

This characterization was laughed at by her children, even as they promoted the story involving her distrustful relationship with chocolate.

Mrs. Nader later said: "When the children convinced me that chocolate-frosted birthday cakes were what all the other children wanted, I frosted the cake, but after the candles were blown out and before they cut into the cake, I removed the frosting. Some people might say I was severe, but it became a family joke."

She later wrote a cookbook.

Rose Bouziane was born in Zahle, Lebanon, on Feb. 7, 1906, to a sheep broker and a teacher. She taught high school French and Arabic before her marriage in 1925 to businessman Nathra Nader.

After immigrating to the United States, they settled in Connecticut, where his Main Street bakery-restaurant-general store in Winsted, in the northwestern corner of the state, became a redoubt for residents bemoaning actions or inactions at the town hall.

On occasion, Mrs. Nader used newspaper opinion pages to express her views.

Writing in the New York Times in 1982, she denounced the use of "credibility phrases," such as "frankly," "to tell you the truth" and "in all honesty," that sometimes preceded a political statement or sales pitch. They gave her "the pervasive feeling that distrust is so widespread that people need to use such language to be believed."

In another editorial, she embraced mass mailings from issue groups that are commonly dismissed as "junk mail." She wrote that they often come from people "who care about their times."

Her husband died in 1991. A son, Shafeek Nader, died in 1986.

Besides Ralph Nader of Washington, survivors include two daughters, Claire Nader of Washington and Winsted and Laura Nader of Berkeley, Calif.; a sister; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Ralph Nader once said his mother "took us out in the yard one day and asked us if we

knew the price of eggs, of apples, of bananas. Then she asked us to put a price on clean air, the sunshine, the song of birds—and we were stunned."

CONGRATULATIONS TO MOORE RUBLE YUDELL ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 2006

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Moore Ruble Yudell Architects & Planners, a Californian firm that has recently been awarded the 2006 Architecture Firm Award by the American Institute of Architects, the AIA. The AIA Firm Award is the highest honor bestowed by the AIA, recognizing firms that have continued to produce distinguished work for at least 10 years. The firm has contributed largely to institutional and cultural design and it is fitting that we mention them today, in particular the founding members Charles Moore, John Ruble and Buzz Yudell.

The firm was born from the founding members' dedication to habitation and the intersection of people, place and culture. Moore Ruble Yudell's early residential work evolved into a broad spectrum of private and public projects, projects that are rarely mentioned without a sense of wonderment. Their competition winning design for The American Embassy in Berlin, nearing completion, represents American democratic values abroad.

This progressive firm has been at the forefront of architectural design while retaining its commitment to the fundamental principles of humanism. The firm has remained committed to the notion of social and environmental responsibility in their designs.

Moore Ruble Yudell has completed projects of social and cultural importance and it is fitting that they have been awarded the AIA Architecture Firm Award, recognizing their illustrious body of work from the past 28 years. Together with the AIA and members of the United States Congress, I welcome you to our Nation's capital and in recognizing the importance of good design and good planning, join in congratulating Moore Ruble Yudell for their achievement and thank them for their contributions to American culture.

REMEMBERING CORETTA SCOTT KING

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 2006

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in great sadness as our Nation mourns the passing of Coretta Scott King—the First Lady of the Civil Rights Movement.

Coretta Scott was preparing for a career in music when she met her future husband, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., while studying concert vocals at the New England Conservatory of Music. Coretta Scott became Martin Luther King, Jr.'s partner in life and in the movement.

After the assassination of her husband in Memphis, on April 4, 1968, Coretta Scott King

never lost sight of the dream that Dr. King had so powerfully articulated. She dedicated her life to seeing that her husband's work was continued and his legacy protected—all while raising four children. She established the King Center, a living memorial in Atlanta, and successfully worked to establish a Federal holiday in King's honor.

I have always admired Coretta Scott King's remarkable strength and grace. I am inspired by the depth of her commitment to equality and peace. Coretta Scott King did not waiver in her quest for justice even in the face of violence—as when the King's Montgomery home was bombed. Because of her strength and tenacity, she leaves this world a better place.

We have lost one of our great leaders. The thought of a joyous reunion of partners separated far too soon, softens our sadness.

RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF S. 1932, DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in support of S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which provides needed reform to several programs and slows the growth of mandatory spending. This conference report achieves important savings through the modification of certain programs, while making significant new investments in child care, child protection, and the promotion of marriage and families, among other changes.

This legislation includes a compromise on child support for families that provides more support directly to families, especially those who have left welfare. It saves \$1.6 billion by ending state "double dipping" on Federal child support incentive funds. Additionally, this legislation provides \$300 million for court improvements and services to assist families involved with foster care and adoption programs. Technical changes to the Supplemental Security Income program save an additional \$725 million.

Importantly, this conference report reauthorizes the nation's welfare reform law, which was originally signed into law in 1996, expired in 2002, and has been temporarily extended a dozen times. Welfare reform has been a success in reducing poverty, ending dependency, and promoting work. Child poverty has fallen sharply since 1996 with 1.4 million children being lifted out of poverty. Meanwhile, work among welfare recipients has more than doubled as welfare caseloads have fallen by more than 9 million.

Despite these successes, we still have work to do. Currently, 58 percent of welfare recipients are not working or engaged in training programs to acquire necessary skills. Two million families continue to be dependent on welfare. In addition, far too many families break up or never form; these broken homes leave millions of children and parents at a higher risk for future welfare dependence.

The welfare reauthorization contained in this conference report will continue and strengthen the reforms enacted in 1996. While this legislation does not include all of the provisions